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makes of it an estate of the realm. Its limitations in time of peace and its extension in time of war, therefore, lead the author to consider, successively, the soldier as a member of the army organization; his relation to the civilian and to civilian courts; his relation to the goods, territory, and person of the enemy; and the restrictions placed upon him in time of actual invasion and occupation of enemy territory. These necessarily involve a further, and very interesting, discussion of such matters as contraband, espionage, custody of enemy property, allegiance, confiscation, reparation, internment, and requisition.

The army is related to all of these, and, while they are also questions of international law, they are pertinent to the subject of common law. For, as the author points out, they have been frequently "the subject of inquiry by the courts, in order to determine the rights of litigants."

Curiously enough, to the layman at least, the application of the principles of common law to the army is frequently "pregnant with injustice" to the military commander. The facile phrase of Dicey's, however, that a soldier may "be liable to be shot by a court martial if he disobeys an order, and to be hanged by a judge and jury if he obeys it" is not strictly true. It indicates, nevertheless, a frequent dilemma.

In view of the present responsibilities of our armies abroad, the chapters on "Military Occupation in Matters of Government," and "Military Occupation in Matters of Property," are especially timely and interesting.

The Army and the Law is a book essentially for the student, and there is not a page in it which does not stimulate reflection.

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Crime Prevention. By ARTHUR WOODS. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 1918. Pp. 124.)

The Princeton University Press has published in a small octavo volume of one hundred and twenty-four pages the lecture on "Crime Prevention" which was delivered at that University during the past academic year by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Woods, U. S. A., former police commissioner of New York City. In this lecture Colonel Woods has, in that inimitable democracy of manner coupled with aristocracy of intellect which is the foundation of his administrative genius, clearly formulated for the first time those broader conceptions and principles of modern police administration which Major Sylvester of Washington

has been practicing in a modest way for many years and which Chief Kohler of Cleveland first brought to the attention of the general public in this country.

Starting from the premise that routine police patrol and crime detection, though necessary, are comparable to swatting flies while leaving their breeding places untouched, Colonel Woods has outlined a comprehensive system of modern police administration, illustrating the abstract principles with concrete examples of what was done by the New York police department during his epochal administration under the late Mayor Mitchel. To prevent crime, in so far as any police department can hope to accomplish this result, the public must be educated to coöperate intelligently with the police officers, an effort must be made to diminish the supply of criminals, and society must protect itself more adequately against the large class of mental defectives who are congenitally irresponsible and against the drink and drug addicts who acquire irresponsibility by their own acts. Colonel Woods also outlines the underlying principles of present-day tendencies in the treatment of convicts and of juvenile delinquents with the sole object of protecting society instead of with the apparent object of punishing the offender.

That this volume will be read and studied carefully by police officers, municipal officials and students of civic problems throughout the country is certain. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that just as the Spencer Trask Foundation rendered possible the delivery of this lecture at Princeton University, some other public-spirited citizen will make provision for its wide distribution among the citizens of our large municipalities.

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The A B C of Exhibit Planning. By EVART G. ROUTZAHN and MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1918. Pp. 234.)

A natural sequel to the literature which has appeared recently on the Survey is a book on exhibits and exhibitions. *The A B C of Exhibit Planning*, by Evart G. Routzahn and Mary S. Routzahn, is the first volume in the Survey and Exhibit Series published by the Russell Sage Foundation. The book is drawn from the actual practical experience of the authors, who have visited and studied many exhibitions in various stages of progress.